

Wadsworth of Geneseo.

THE STORY OF THE LIFE OF A TRUE AMERICAN PATRIOT AND CITIZEN SOLDIER.

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London, August 6.

Mr. Motley said of him:

"He was the truest and the most thoroughly loyal American I ever knew. I often thought of him and spoke of him as the true original type of the American gentleman—not the pale, washed-out copy of the European aristocrat."

And again:

"The manner in which his character expanded in those trying times, from the agreeable and genial man of the world, the generous and useful landed proprietor, the frank, unaffected, delightful companion, into the hero and the patriot has always impressed me deeply."

The first of these estimates was written to Mrs. Wadsworth after her husband's death, the second to Tom Hughes. Together, they are a summary of Wadsworth's character and life, compact, complete, luminous: in Motley's best manner, and than his best there were few better. Into these few sentences is condensed the substance of the biography of Wadsworth by Professor H. G. Pearson, lately published in New York by Scribner's, to be reissued in the autumn here in London by Mr. Murray. In this volume of some 300 well printed pages Mr. Pearson has collected the results of three or four years' research. He has sought everywhere for material. His industry and patience are admirable. Wadsworth himself left few documents. He was not a letter-writer nor in any sense a man of letters, nor does it seem to have occurred to him that the country to which he gave his life might like to know something about his life. This book is the offspring of the fine purpose and the devoted filial piety of Wadsworth's eldest daughter; now Mrs. Adair. It contains a few of her letters, written when she was Mrs. Ritchie, with the true woman's touch and vividness of perception.

Forgotten he is not. His statue in bronze stands on the field of Gettysburg where he fought, the offering of his own state to her citizen soldier. His memory, the memory of his services and supreme devotion, will outlast the bronze. When he lay dying in the Confederate field hospital in the Wilderness, a Confederate officer asked Captain Adams, of the 56th Massachusetts, also wounded and a captive:

"Do you mean to say that this is James S. Wadsworth, of New York, the proprietor of vast estates in the Genesee Valley, the candidate for Governor in 1862?"

For they had said they would never believe the Unionists had such men in their army; and one young officer told Captain Adams he was a liar, "since he knew that our officers were crazy abolitionists, mercenaries, low politicians and hirelings from foreign armies." So in his death, in the midst of his enemies, Wadsworth, merely by being Wadsworth, vindicated once more the fame of his comrades and of his cause.

I put these tributes together because together they may serve as the keynote to the life; whose appearance at this moment I think timely. We have travelled far since 1864, and it is well to refresh the memories of those days. Perhaps the American idea has changed a little. Republican Democracy has become more Democratic and less Republican. We are supposed to be more Progressive. The nation wants, or is supposed to want, other things than those for which it fought from 1861 to 1865. It is an open question whether our immense material prosperity has brought with it a corresponding moral prosperity. Whether it has or not, we may still revive old ideals and standards in the light of this American's career. Professor Pearson concerns himself more with facts than with conclusions, but his book contains the material from which readers may draw their own conclusions, and form—they cannot help forming—a true conception of the man. There are not many like him to-day. There were not many like him then. Reason the more for getting to the root, if we can, of the lesson of so rare a life. I do not mean to overstrain the eulogy, nor of eulogy is there any need. What will help us most is an estimate, in presence of a supreme sacrifice, we do not ask merely for genius or commanding abilities, but for something higher than all that; for character in its relation to the community and to the State. That is what the record of Wadsworth's life, public and private, offers us. He had the genius of patriotism.

Out of the 290 pages of this volume but 32 are devoted to the first 53 years of Wadsworth's life. The rest deal with three years of war. To a great extent it is the military history of those years which Professor Pearson narrates. No doubt his object was to make plain to the reader the circumstances in which Wadsworth found himself, and so to put his services in a clear light. It is an oft-told story that needed not the retelling. In these complicated movements and amid all this confusion of strategy and politics he was not, and could not be, the central figure. He was not a Sherman, or a Grant, or a Lincoln. But he was, and remains, an example of purity, of absolute unselfishness, a man who had more to lose and more to live for than most, and put it all cheerfully to hazard for his country. The civilian soldier was an inevitable product of the time. The trade of war, like other trades, has to be learnt, and he proved himself an apt pupil. He commanded, first a Brigade and then a Division and commanded them well. He took responsibilities readily and was equal to them. His courage was of that fine temper which we call gallantry; in which there is ever an element of rashness. They were days when rashness, even in a General, was almost a virtue, and to his untrained or half-trained

troops he was an inspiration. He cared for them tenderly in camp; and in the field led them unflinchingly to death. There are men in whom courage is an effort of will. In him it was innate, inviolable with his nature, inseparable from himself. With it went, even when he put prudence aside, a coolness of judgment and military instincts without which there is no fitness for war. West Point cannot teach them. They are either born in a man or they are not. They are of the essence.

When every tribute has been paid to him as soldier and patriot, we must all wish it were possible to know more of the man whom Motley described as the true, original type of the American gentleman. He must indeed, as his biographer says, have been in a peculiar manner influenced by his environment and ancestry. The preliminary chapter in which some account of these is given is only too brief. It is not only that the Wadsworths of Colonial and Revolutionary days were evidently men of mark, and of a true aristocracy. They were New Englanders, and the stamp of New England, an invaluable and indelible birthmark, was on their descendants, and still is. It was James Wadsworth, the father of James S., who first became a settler in Western New York. It was he and his brother William who created Geneseo. Under them began the patriarchal life which has made the name famous. It is this life of which one would like a larger picture, with the details filled in. To these brothers, as to him who was to be General Wadsworth, obstacles were but things to be swept away. They were all free from "the American passion for haste." They built slowly, solidly on solid foundations. They had English ideas of the relations that ought to exist between owner and tenant, and these they adapted to American conditions. I know not whether elsewhere in America a great landed estate like Geneseo had been got together and managed with wise, businesslike generosity to all concerned, or whether this was unique. But whether unique or not, it was ideal, and ideal it remained while James lived and after.

If ever a man went into the "war with a whole heart," it was Wadsworth. He hated rebellion and slavery and declared he meant to fight them wherever he could. The caution which in the winter of 1860-61 and even in the early spring of 1861 was the prevailing tone in the North he flung to the winds. In the foolish Peace Conference of February, 1861, he voted for war. He was then fifty-three years old. When the President's call for troops came he set himself at once, as a member of the executive of the Union Defence Committee, to organize a commissariat service. His business gifts came into play. He bought a steamer, loaded it with provisions, clothing, horses and laborers, and sent it to Annapolis, paying \$15,000 out of his own pocket, a sum which afterward was repaid. Offered a Major Generalship for New York, he declined it in favor of anybody more competent than himself. He put his services at the disposal of New York. He offered himself to General McDowell as aide-de-camp, a young man's place, and did a young man's duty.

As McDowell's aid, he was at Bull Run, and there, as ever afterward, showed that impetuous daring which belongs to the natural leader of men. He was a man whom men would follow; like Lord Wolseley, "always trying to get his head shot off." He had other military aptitudes: an eye for counting, a conception of what troops could do and could not do, in the confused medley and through "that indescribable panic twenty-seven miles long" he kept his head, and what one officer untrained to war might do he did. To the last he was of the rear-guard, the post of danger. It was his apprenticeship to war. A letter from his daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, the present Mrs. Adair, describes him as in the saddle for twenty-four hours. He and his son-in-law, Ritchie, were the last officers who passed through Fairfax Court House. General McDowell said he was "the youngest man among them."

Forthwith he was made a brigadier general of volunteers. This promotion, still distrustful of his military skill, he accepted on the promise of a West Point officer as adjutant general. His brigade was one of the outposts of the defence of Washington at Upton's Hill. In that tedious and difficult task he won the confidence of his superiors in rank. When Lincoln finally relieved McClellan of his generalship in chief, and bade him reorganize the Army of the Potomac, Wadsworth was made Military Governor of Washington. McClellan protested, but protested in vain. His protest is a tribute which I would not omit.

On the purely military side Wadsworth had but a slender stock of experience. He was in command of widespread fortifications and 20,000 troops. But Washington was half city, half camp, and not the least interesting pages in this Memoir are those which describe how wisely he discharged this double duty. While Lincoln was still, as Mr. Gay, then managing editor of The Tribune, writes, without anti-slavery instincts, this Military Governor was using his power to rescue from the clutches of the Fugitive Slave Law—it sounds a bitter jest, but it is true—the negroes who came into his lines. His fame grew. New York had learned to be proud of him. The Republicans of that great state, Mr. Greeley at their head, nominated him for Governor. But the Rebellion had powerful allies in the New York Democracy and Wadsworth was defeated, Horatio Seymour beating him by 10,000 votes. That defeat was really due to McClellanism in the field; to the vacillation of that commander; to his delay, idleness, great expenditures, great sacrifices of men and resources without result. A vic-

DUCHESS DE CHAULNES AND ANDRE DE FOUQUIERES.



tory in the Peninsula would have elected Wadsworth, said Bryant; and Rhodes in his History agrees. But Fate had ordered otherwise, and therefore it was that Wadsworth remained with the army, and the road opened before him to Chancellorsville, to Gettysburg, and then to the Wilderness, where he was to die.

After Burnside's defeat, Wadsworth was given the command of the First Division of the First Corps. What sort of a soldier he had become, or was by nature, may be seen by the way he dealt with a Mutiny in a New York regiment. Taking with him to the mutineers' camp his Iron Brigade, which he ordered to load and come to the ready, he said to the New Yorkers:

"New York is ashamed of you. Unless you obey the command to march, by the Almighty I will bury you here!"

They obeyed.

Fitzhugh's crossing was another proof, and many more were to follow. I do not undertake to summarize the story either of Gettysburg or of the Wilderness or of General Wadsworth's share in those deadly battles. They cannot be condensed into these limits. It is enough to say that through them all this Genesee farmer handled his division like a soldier, and like a soldier bore his part of that Gettysburg council of war which, against his remonstrance and amid his tears, suffered Lee to escape across the Potomac. The Wilderness, even with Grant in command, was a welter. What was expected then of a division commander, as of a corps commander, was a quick eye for an emergency and, above all other things, self-reliance. Wadsworth had both, and to follow him through those perplexing days is to see that with whatever deficiencies of technical training he was the stuff that soldiers are made of.

In the dense woods his brigades were not and could not be at all times in his control; nor were regiments always under the eye of their brigadier. When Lee's master stroke was dealt it fell upon the Unionist left rear, and on both flanks almost at once. Wadsworth, mounted, was trying to wheel what regiments he had to meet those attacks. The troops broke under the weight of the Rebel volley. The bullet which struck their General in the head was fired from only a few yards away. He was on the enemy's ground; the battle swept over his body. One of Lee's staff found him, lying but unconscious. He was taken to a field hospital, cared for, and the end soon came. "One fighter such as he," said General Grant, "was worth a whole brigade."

That is a piece of testimony which may stand by itself, but to be bracketed with it is the fact that General Sedgwick, General Hancock and General Warren, the three commanders of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac before the Wilderness, had each asked for Wadsworth as a division general. He was assigned to Warren. His family, remembering Gettysburg, felt that his days were numbered. That Grant never meant to fight in the Wilderness but expected to get beyond it before meeting Lee is known. Lee, ever a good tactician, but never a great strategist, forestalled him, and so it happened that Wadsworth fell as he did. Whether in the open fields of Gettysburg or in the tangled thickets of the Wilderness, his idea of war was to get at the enemy and crush him. The possible cost to himself he never counted. He lies buried at Geneseo. "Few men," said General Meade, "had such an influence over the soldiers." Few men, we must all say, have left a nobler example as a heritage to their countrymen.

G. W. S.

1,000 ASKED TO WEDDING

Ingham-Bunner Ceremony To Be Largely Attended.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

New London, Conn., Aug. 23.—Miss Anne Bunner, daughter of Mrs. Alice L. Bunner, of Church street, and the late H. C. Bunner, editor of "Puck," will be married to Winslow Brewster Ingham, traffic commissioner of New Jersey, at the Pequot Chapel on September 21. One thousand invitations will be issued next week for the church ceremony and four hundred will be sent out for the reception which will immediately follow at the Pequot Casino.

Mrs. George Rea, of Philadelphia, daughter-in-law of the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and sister of the bridegroom, will be the matron of honor. Miss Ruth Bunner, sister of the bride, will be the bridesmaid; Miss Angela Tyler Bunner, daughter of Mrs. George Rea, will be flower girl.

The best man will be Guy Amelius Irving, of Staten Island. The ushers will be Kingsland May, of Nutley, N. J.; Lawrence Neale, Howard Briggs and Albert Newhall, of New York.

After a wedding trip to Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. Ingham will make their home at No. 120 East 6th street, New York.

LONDON'S NEW HOME BURNS.

Glen Ellen, Cal., Aug. 23.—The new country home of Jack London was partly destroyed by fire late last night. Only the stone walls remain. London was to move in next week.

DUCHESS MAY WED AGAIN

Former Miss Shonts To Be Bride of De Fouquieres, Is Report.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Friends of the Duchess de Chaulnes, daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, are expecting hourly the announcement of her engagement to Andre de Fouquieres, who recently lectured in the United States on the art of dressing.

The duchess and De Fouquieres were seen together constantly during the Deauville season. De Fouquieres stayed at Caubourg, but appeared at every party attended by the duchess. He explained to friends that he made daily trips to Deauville to pose for Miss Goldthwaite, a young American sculptor, who was making a bust, but it was said that some times days would pass without his going to her house.

The duchess has one son. Her husband died soon after their marriage.

STRATHCONA HAS TO HURRY

Nonagenarian Almost Misses Lusitania Boat Train.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 23.—The first section of the Lusitania boat train from Euston to-day was held for two minutes for Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who had reserved a carriage. When the guard was just about to blow the whistle the venerable but energetic Canadian appeared. "A man must hurry even if he is ninety-three years old," he complained as he stepped briskly into the last carriage of the train. Lord Strathcona is accompanied by Dr. W. Peterson, vice-chancellor of McGill University, of Montreal. He will go to the American Bar Association meeting and will also attend the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on Lord Haldane, Premier Borden, Chief Justice White, ex-President Taft, Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate.

John B. Stanchfield, who was among the 425 first cabin passengers, said he did not see how Harry Thaw could be extradited from Canada unless he could be got on a bribery charge.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes sailed to-day after visiting friends in England. Others sailing on the Lusitania to-day are Arthur R. Seligman, Bertrand Stewart, the English army officer who was pardoned by the Kaiser not long ago after a confinement in the fortress of Gratz as a spy; Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic boss of Cook County, Illinois; Mrs. H. D. Pillsbury and Miss Olivia Pillsbury, ex-Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Otto S. Loeb, Frank J. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Addicks, Richard Croker, Jr., S. K. Costikyan, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Beers, Eric Dahlgren, Dr. Harvey Cushing, of Harvard, and Randolph Debevoise.

The Lusitania will call at Queenstown for mail on this trip.

EUROPE PERMITS TURKS TO RETAIN ADRIANOPLE

Peace Thus Patched Up in the Balkans, However, Is Not Likely Long to Endure.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Aug. 23.—Temporary peace has been patched up in the Balkan peninsula by that decrepit and vacillating old lady, the European concert. It is accepted by French diplomacy as the best practical arrangement that can be reached, but no one here regards it as a definite solution.

Meanwhile the Turks, by consenting to satisfy Russia by withdrawing across the Maritza River, have at last obtained the assent of Europe to their retaining Adrianople, but no one here feels that Bulgaria will hesitate for a moment to begin war over again as soon as she feels strong enough to make an unexpected attempt to retake Adrianople and Kavala.

Profiting by this armed truce in the Balkans, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonov, is already on his way to take the waters at Vichy, and his Austrian colleague, Count von Berchtold, has shouldered his gun to kill deer and pheasants in Bohemia.

London, Aug. 23.—The Rev. Lyle D. Woodruff, a missionary at the Philippopolis station of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, arrived in London to-day with two English colleagues for the purpose of denying allegations that the Bulgarian troops had committed atrocities while occupying the Turkish fortress of Adrianople. The three missionaries were engaged in hospital work at Adrianople, and have prepared a statement of their experiences for presentation to the British Foreign Office.

The Rev. Mr. Woodruff is a native of Ohio, and was sent out to Bulgaria by the American Board in 1911 from the Oberlin Theological Seminary.

MAKING CLEAN SWEEP OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS

President Determined to Leave Few, if Any, Old Ambassadors or Ministers.

MANY ALREADY DISPLACED

Nearly All the Others Soon To Be Dropped, Only Two of Forty-two Regarded as Having Any Chance.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 23.—It is evidently the purpose of the Wilson administration to make a clean sweep in the upper grades of the diplomatic service of the United States, and it is believed that within two or three months there will not be more than one or two of the old ministers or ambassadors remaining. The lower grades—secretaries—are to be left alone, it is stated.

President Wilson has already gone far toward clearing out the left-over diplomats, and would doubtless speedily finish his task if he could find Democrats willing to serve who come up to his ideas of what American representatives abroad should be.

Many of the diplomats appointed by President Taft or his predecessors have expected that they would be retained. This is particularly true of several who have been in the service for many years and who have made it a life career, rising gradually from lower grades to the rank of minister. These men, however, will have to walk the plank, just like the purely political appointees.

Several diplomats did not submit their resignations on March 4, as has been the custom heretofore on a change in the administration in Washington. They determined to stand by the principle of civil service in the diplomatic corps and preferred to be forced out rather than resign.

One of these ministers—a man of long experience, who started at the bottom of the ladder—once received a telegram from the Secretary of State saying that the minister's resignation had been accepted and instructing him to sound the government to which he was accredited regarding the acceptability of a certain man who had been selected for the post. This minister telegraphed back to Secretary Bryan that his resignation had not been accepted for the reason that he had never submitted it. He said that he would get out, of course, but that he wanted it understood that he was being forced out of the service, and that that fact be appended to his record in the Department of State. Whether this was noted on his record is not known, but the diplomat is out of the service and his successor has been named.

Changes Soon To Be Made.

There are soon to be several changes in the service. These will include the retirement of W. W. Rockhill, American Ambassador to Turkey, as has already been told in The Tribune. Mr. Rockhill, who is in this country on leave, will return to Constantinople to present his letters of recall, and will then come back to the United States for good.

So far as can be learned, the government will find no further use for this experienced diplomat. It was thought at one time that Mr. Rockhill might be retained because of his long service, and also because of the fact that he was Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland. These facts, however, do not seem to count, and they illustrate the President's determination to make a clean sweep.

The case of W. W. Russell, Minister to Santo Domingo, is another example. He was appointed by President Cleveland and weathered several Republican administrations.

John R. Jackson, Minister to Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia, is another veteran who will soon be retired. Mr. Jackson has been in the diplomatic corps since 1880, and in point of continuous service, is the veteran of the corps.

Fred W. Carpenter, Minister to Siam, is also slated for early retirement. Mr. Carpenter was President Taft's secretary during the first half of his administration. He was made Minister to Morocco in June, 1910, and in September, 1912, he was transferred to Siam.

There are forty-two ministers and ambassadors in the American diplomatic corps. Twenty of these are already out of the service, their successors having been appointed and practically all of them confirmed by the Senate. Among those in this list are men of long diplomatic experience.

Dozen for Early Retirement.

There are a dozen men now in the service who are slated for early retirement. They are Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France; R. S. Hill, Minister to Guatemala; Charles D. White, Minister to Honduras; Henry Lane Wilson, Ambassador to Mexico; Charles W. Russell, Minister to Persia; Curtis Guild, Jr., Ambassador to Russia; Fred W. Carpenter, Minister to Siam; William Heinke, Minister to Salvador; W. W. Rockhill, Ambassador to Turkey; Jacob G. Schurman, Minister to Greece and Montenegro; John B. Jackson, Minister to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, and Cyrus E. Woods, Minister to Portugal.

There are only seven men, according to the information acquired by The Tribune correspondent, who can be put into what might be called a "doubtful column," and it is not considered that more than two of these have more than a slight chance of being retained. The main reason for putting them in the doubtful list at all is that it is impossible to get any definite line on them either one way or the other. They are John W. Garrett, Minister to Argentina; Theodore Marburg, Minister to Belgium; Henry H. Fletcher, Minister to Chili; Maurice Francis Egan, Minister to Denmark; Nicolas A. Grevestad, Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay; Charles H. Graves, Minister to Sweden, and Edwin V. Morgan, Ambassador to Brazil.

Of these it is believed there is a chance that Maurice Francis Egan and John W. Garrett will be retained. The fact that Mr. Egan was offered the ambassadorship to Austria-Hungary is taken to indicate that he stands well with this administration, and it is consequently considered possible he will remain in the service. Mr. Garrett is a Princeton man, and his family has been prominent in Princeton affairs. Some of his friends here, however, say that Mr. Garrett is not at all confident that he will be retained.

The foregoing lists account for all except two of the diplomatic missions—Morocco and Liberia. Since the transfer of Mr. Carpenter from Morocco, in 1912, there has been no minister there, and it is understood that the mission is to be abolished. The French have taken charge of things in Morocco, and there is no

need for nations to send diplomatic representatives to Tangier. The American Consul General will look after American interests. The Liberian post has been vacant since the resignation of William H. Crum, and Oswald Villars is the only man who has been mentioned for the post.

New Men in Office.

Following is a list of new men who have been appointed to the service since March 4, the country to which they have been sent and their predecessors:

Frederic Courtland Penfield, Austria-Hungary, vice Richard C. Kerens.

James W. Gerard, Germany, vice John G. A. Leishman.

Walter Hines Page, Great Britain, vice Whitelaw Reid.

Thomas Nelson Page, Italy, vice John J. O'Brien.

George W. Guthrie, Japan, vice Larz Anderson.

John D. O'Rear, Bolivia, vice Horace G. Knowles.

Paul S. Reinsch, China, vice William J. Calhoun.

Thaddeus A. Thompson, Colombia, vice James T. Du Bois.

Edward J. Hale, Costa Rica, vice Lewis Einstein.

William E. Gonzales, Cuba, vice Arthur M. Beaupré.

James M. Sullivan, Santo Domingo, vice W. W. Russell.

Charles S. Hartman, Ecuador, vice Montgomery Schuyler, Jr.

Madison R. Smith, Hayti, vice Henry W. Furness.

Albert G. Schmiedemann, Norway, vice Laurits S. Swenson.

Henry van Dyke, Netherlands, vice Lloyd Bryce.

Benjamin L. Jefferson, Nicaragua, vice George T. Wetzel.

Benton McMillin, Peru, vice Clay Howard.

Joseph E. Willard, Spain, vice Henry Clay Ide.

Pleasant A. Stovall, Switzerland, vice Henry S. Boutell.

Preston McGowan, Venezuela, vice Elliott Northcutt.

William J. Price, Panama, vice H. Percival Dodge.

There are on this list of men who have left the service several veterans. Mr. Knowles had six years of service, with four years before that in the consular service. Mr. Du Bois had been in the diplomatic service two years, but had had twelve years in the consular service. Mr. Beaupré entered the diplomatic service in 1897, making his total duty sixteen years. Mr. Russell entered the service eighteen years ago. Montgomery Schuyler had eleven years. Henry Furness had eight, with a background of seven years in the consular service. Mr. Dodge retired after fourteen years. Practically all of these men entered the service in the lower grades and rose to be ministers.

The rain of early morning and the threatening weather for a greater part of the forenoon did not seem to have any effect on the social colony, for all were out for the feature match in the national tennis tournament at the Casino. The out-of-town attendance, however, on account of the weather showed a marked falling off.

Mrs. Robert Goellet appeared in a hat which surprised even her close friends, for none had ever seen anything exactly like it worn before. It appeared to be an ordinary jockey cap of black and white stripes, while at the sides were wings. Mercury fashion. Her straight gown of white serge was in keeping with the hat, for it was trimmed with black tulle.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Gray, of Fort Worth, Tex., the former at one time a tennis champion in Scotland, were among the interested spectators at the match to-day. Louis S. Bruguere was present for the first time this week, and there were on the stand several cottagers who had not been seen a great deal during the earlier part of the tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane and Mr. and Mrs. Duane Howland were among those present this morning.

Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mrs. John J. Mason were dinner entertainers to-night, and the Newport Fishing Club gave the usual Saturday luncheon at the Gooseberry Island Club house.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman have as their house guests James W. Ramsey, William Stewart, Campbell W. Steward and Miss Julia Robbins.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Frank Crownshield, of New York, guest of Mrs. John Astor; E. H. Diepholz, of Hamburg; Mrs. John Mayer, Jr., of Merriestown; Arthur B. Sheldon, of Washington, visiting Mrs. Slater; Homer Barrett, Edward W. Leonard, C. F. Watson, Jr., Thomas Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox and Campbell W. Steward, of New York.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews has as her guest Miss Audrey Osborn, of New York.

SAIL TO TEACH IN TURKEY

American Women Go to College of Constantinople.

The steamship America sailed from Brooklyn for Naples yesterday afternoon with three American women teachers of the College of Constantinople on board. They will transfer to another steamship at Naples.

The teachers were Dr. Louise M. Wallace, of Pittsburgh, professor of biology, who is returning after spending her vacation at home; Dr. Ellen L. Ellis, of Philadelphia, formerly a professor at Mount Holyoke, who will take the chair of history, previously filled by Dr. Barnhart Miller, and Miss Mary Lyon, of Birmingham, assistant professor of biology.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Madam President," with Fannie Ward, will open Saturday evening, September 13, at the Garrick Theatre, under the direction of Charles Dillingham.

Adolph Zukor, representing the Famous Players Film Company, sailed for Europe Thursday to establish offices for the firm in London, Berlin and Paris.

A cake walking contest will be an additional feature at the Manhattan Opera House production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week. The audience will select the winners, who will be rewarded with cash prizes.

"HANKY PANKY" AT THE GRAND.

The Grand Opera House opened its season last night with "Hanky Panky," one of Lew Fields' most successful productions. The cast remains the same as last year, and is still headed by Max Rogers, "Bobby" North, Harry Cooper, Christine Nelson and Florence Moore.

MME. SCHEFF IN VARIETY.

Fritz Scheff will enter vaudeville at the Palace Theatre on September 1, the date set for the opening of this house. She will be assisted during her engagement there by Eugene Bernstein, the concert pianist.

"EVANGELINE."

Gustave von Seyffertitz, one of our ablest producing stage managers, has been engaged by Arthur Hopkins to stage Longfellow's "Evangeline." The production opens at the Park Theatre on September 20, with Edna Goodrich in the title role and a company of one hundred players.

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES."

"Ziegfeld Follies" is nearing the end of its engagement at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The last performance will be given on Saturday, September 6. The show will then be taken on tour. It has been the most successful one of the series produced thus far by Florenz Ziegfeld.

"THE OLD HOMESTEAD."

A grand revival of "The Old Homestead" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House, commencing with the Labor Day matinee. This is the original Academy of Music production, and contains many of the names which helped to make the old play famous when it was first presented here, twenty-seven years ago.

NOVELTIES AT NEWPORT

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailor Treated to Surprises.

SOMETHING UNIQUE IN HATS

Mrs. Robert Goellet Appears in Headgear Unlike Anything Heretofore Seen.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Newport, Aug. 23.—One of the prettiest home parties of the season was that given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailor, who had a large company of guests for dinner and others for the dancing and other features that followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Tailor had several surprises for their guests. Vari-colored lights illuminated the lawn and after dinner, while the guests were taking coffee, Mr. Tailor sprang his first surprise of the night. This was in honor of Eugene Higgins, who recently returned from abroad, and who once was Mr. Tailor's coaching partner between Paris and Trouville. Messrs. Higgins and Tailor then had William Stiles as their guard on the coach. Stiles was here to-night, but Mr. Higgins did not know it, and when the former guard appeared on the lawn and began the rendition of some of the old familiar coaching tunes on his long coaching horn Mr. Higgins was taken completely by surprise. Stiles entertained the guests for about twenty minutes.

Later in the evening there was a surprise in honor of Clarence W. Dolan. Servants appeared with a large frosted cake on which were burning sixteen candles. Mr. Dolan has been a summer resident of Newport for sixteen years and the surprise cake was to record that fact.

It had been planned by the host and hostess to have the dancing out of doors and a large floor had been laid on the lawn outside the porch. A tent had also been erected as a lounging room, and while both were used to some extent, most of the dancing was in the large garage on account of the rain early in the day.

The rain of early morning and the threatening weather for a greater part of the forenoon did not seem to have any effect on the social colony, for all were out for the feature match in the national tennis tournament at the Casino. The out-of-town attendance, however, on account of the weather showed a marked falling off.